

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HEAVIEST OF TAXES.

An Eloquent and Convincing Talk on Mud, Money and Dust.

It was Gen. Phil Sheridan, in one of his great battles in the Shenandoah valley, who rode along the line and gave orders to this effect: "Do not shoot over their heads. This is not going to be a play battle. Shoot to hit, and have it tell." That was good advice in war. It is equally good in civil life. This contest for good roads, a contest that means much for the millions and hundreds of millions of profit to the millions, is not a play contest, a battle for amusement. It is a contest in which the best minds and the best hearts of the nation are becoming interested; in which men engaged in all branches of trade are becoming interested; in which every farmer, every laborer, every man and every woman in the country will yet become deeply interested. As this is true, every orator who talks on good roads at farmers' institutes, county and state fairs, and on other occasions, should not talk over the heads of the people; every editor and correspondent who writes on the subject should write with a distinct purpose in view. They should not write over the heads of the



MUD, MONEY AND DUST.

people; they should speak and write for the minds and the hearts of the people, yea, and for their pockets as well; they should write and speak distinctly, bravely, honestly, practically, in such a way as to turn the attention of the millions to the great question; in such a way as to set hundreds of thousands talking about good roads where thousands now are talking about them; in such a way as to arouse enthusiasm, bring about organization, lead to practical work, to the actual building of good roads.

That is what I am going to try to do in this article, not to shoot over their heads, but right into their hearts, their minds, their pockets. A gentleman who has had much experience in traveling over dusty as well as muddy roads has figured on the cost of both dust and mud. Let him deal with dust now. He estimates that the damage to harness from dust is \$5 per team, or \$15,000,000 annually, and to vehicles double that, or \$30,000,000. His estimate of damage to clothing is an average of \$10 to every man and woman obliged to encounter dust clouds and storms, which means that the 7,000,000 of people lose \$70,000,000 each year from flying dust. He expresses the belief that thousands of people every year receive injury to their eyes from the same cause, requiring a large outlay of cash, not to mention suffering, inconvenience and loss of time.

These figures are well calculated to cause thoughtful men and women to stop and count the cost of bad roads in other respects. A loss of \$115,000,000 from one result of poor roads is worth looking into. For a century the people have been suffering from dusty roads certain portions of the year. Probably not one in 50,000 people from the birth of the republic until now has ever stopped to consider the question of damage from dust, while all have groaned over its inconvenience and annoyance.

It is easy to figure up the billions of dollars that have been lost from that one cause the past century. The average good road affords but little dust. Some one asks how shall we get good roads? Begin by agitating. Agitate in the home circle, in the everyday walks of life, in public meetings, through the press, in farm institutes, at county and state fairs, in the debating societies, anywhere, everywhere, and when public sentiment has reached the right stage it will do the rest—get good roads. Agitate it practically; antagonize no element; interest all elements; make it plain that good roads are in the interest of all from a money standpoint; from the standpoint of comfort, convenience and economy.

Such agitation, on such a question, in such an age ought to be easy. Go at it. —J. A. WATROUS.

Value of Cottonseed.

Those who have made a study of the proper methods for the perfect cultivation of cottonseed claim that if proper apparatus were introduced in the south the value of the produce could easily be doubled, and reach not less than \$100,000,000 annually, an amount equal to one-third of the cotton crop itself. As it is, the processes in the manufacture of cottonseed oil are very crude, and much that is useful is wasted. The charge of carelessness in manufacture seems strange in view of the fact that most of the \$30,000,000 invested in cottonseed oil manufacture is northern capital, and the managers are northern men.

A Good Man to Know.

The man who appreciates the difference between good and bad roads may be said to have "horse sense."

Too Soft for Any Use.

This is a great country but most parts of it are too soft.

FEEDING MILK COWS.

Liberal Rations Are Necessary to Secure Satisfactory Results.

The character of the feed determines to a very considerable extent the quantity and quality of the milk and butter from a good cow. An extra yield of butter will naturally follow the use of a richer ration, but this is not always the case with a common cow. So there is something in the feed as well as in the feed.

The dairyman who is seeking the best results at the lowest cost should satisfy himself as to what are the best kinds of feed, considering the cost, that will produce the most and the best milks. Generally a combination of feeding materials will give the best results, as certain elements wanting in some food will be supplied by others. Succulent food increases the flow of milk, but does not materially increase the proportion of water in it. Still, feed often does make a change in the dry substance of the milk.

A ration rich in albuminoids will make a richer milk; and the relative proportions of fat and casein are changed to a very considerable extent by a change in the ration. Another point that is well settled is that certain kinds of food will produce changes in the composition of milk not indicated by chemical analysis. Succulent food is productive of the largest quantity of fat in the milk, and also has the effect of causing the cream to separate more readily from the milk and the butter globules from the cream leaving less fat in the buttermilk.

For a dry feed a combination of four parts of wheat bran, two of cornmeal and one of linseed oil makes one of the best, especially during the winter. If any change is made in summer it would be from corn to ground oats. This, with good pasture, makes a complete ration for a milk cow during the summer. When the pasture cannot be supplied, some good soiling crop that can be cut off and fed green may take its place.

Liberal feeding is always necessary with the dairy cow, as it is only the surplus over and above what is necessary to sustain life and thrive that is used for milk. If the cow is kept up to her full capacity she must have all the appetizing, milk-producing food she will consume. It is only this kind of feeding that makes a good profit in dairying.—St. Louis Republic.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

A low, spreading tree is least affected by the winds.

The kind of soil has much to do with the quality of fruit.

Always remove dead or decaying wood from growing trees.

It is not too late yet to fill vacant places in the orchard.

A fast-growing tree is not apt to produce very much fruit.

All superfluous branches are a needless drain upon the resources of the tree.

In pruning the grapes it is a good plan to allow five canes to each post cutting back yearly.

Red clover is one of the best plants for orchards, it keeps the ground loose and enriches the soil.

Pruning is done for two reasons: To make symmetrical, long-lived trees and to cause fruitfulness.

Got ice? Got ensilage? Why not? Ice is good all summer and ensilage supplements early spring pasture.

The most important thing in pear culture is good, well-drained soil. Train the trees carefully while young.

If grape vines are expected to bear well to a good old age they must be intelligently pruned from the first.

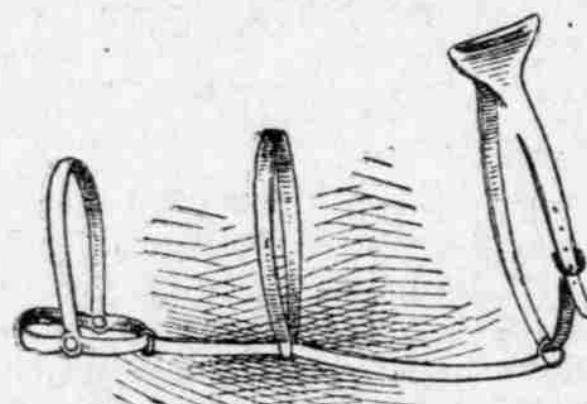
A well-grown, thrifty tree, well established, may survive a few years of neglect, while a younger tree would soon die of such treatment.

When trees are badly infested with bark lice, one of the best remedies is to wash them with a strong solution of tobacco, to which is added the same quantity of soap suds.—St. Louis Republic.

HUMANE MANAGEMENT.

A Most Excellent Device for Breeching Cows and Horses.

There is needless cruelty in the usual devices for keeping cows and horses from jumping fences. This cut shows a humane and very effective method. A



HARNESS FOR FRISKY COWS.

head halter has its strap, or rope, pass down between the forelegs, where it is attached to a surcingle. It is held close to the throat by a strap about the neck midway. The animal thus cannot get his foot over the rope when feeding. A bit of rope about the neck will answer. Make this harness fit so the animal can raise his head to a level with his body—a natural position—but no higher. He must throw his head back in order to jump.—N. Y. Tribune.

Suggestions on Creaming.

Gravity creaming in the private dairy loses more fat than most farmers dream of. If ice is used at once after milking to reduce the water round the cans to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, the fat will rise, leaving not more than one-fifth of one per cent; and if the water is at 60 degrees or above, one per cent, or more will be left in the skim-milk. This one or more per cent, is a third or a half of all the fat in the milk. This suggests the putting up of ice by the private dairyman. The climate of Kansas provides for this, and it is a greater boon than many imagine.—Prof. James Wilson.

PHYSICIANS BAFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church



PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter, hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing. "A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians, but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were severely disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition."

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative power of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Prof. Bowman's wonderful story, which was further endorsed by the following affidavit:

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

contain all the elements necessary to give

new life and richness to the blood and

restore shattered nerves. They are sold in

boxes (never in loose form), by the dozen

(or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six

boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists

or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Nouvelle Richesse.—Hostess—"I want to

give a large party. What would you advise,

gentlemen, a the daisant or a cafe chantant?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Casacrets stimulate liver, kidneys and

bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

A little girl gets mad quickest when a boy

the nuts doesn't tip her hat.—Washington Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle, common 2 50 @ 3 25

Select butchers 4 00 @ 4 60

CALVES.—Fair to good light 3 50 @ 4 00

HOGS.—Common, heavy 2 40 @ 3 00

Mixed packers 3 45 @ 3 55

Light shippers 3 75 @ 4 10

SHEEP.—Common, heavy 2 25 @ 2 75

LAMBS.—Spring 2 25 @ 2 50

Wool—Winter family 2 25 @ 2 50

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red 70 1/2 @ 79 1/2

No. 3 red 68 1/2 @ 77 1/2

corn—No. 2 mixed 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Oats—No. 2 21 @ 22

Hay—Prime to choice 11 75 @ 12 00

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

Butter—Choice dairy 6 @ 8

Prime to choice creamery 2 50 @ 2 75

APPLES.—Per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 10

POTATOES.—Per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 10

NEW YORK.

FLOUR.—Winter patent 4 60 @ 4 90

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 1 north 70 1/2 @ 80 1/2

No. 2 Chicago spring 60 1/2 @ 70 1/2

CORN.—No. 2 mixed 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

OATS.—No. 2 21 @ 22

PORK.—Mess 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

LARD.—Steam 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR.—Family 3 90 @ 4 25

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 70 1/2 @ 75 1/2

Corn—Mixed 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Oats—No. 2 21 @ 22

LARD—Refined 11 50 @ 11 80

PORK—Mess 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

CATTLE.—First quality 4 15 @ 4 50

HOGS.—Western 4 20 @ 4 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 70 1/2 @ 80 1/2

Corn—No. 2 mixed 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Oats—No. 2 21 @ 22

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR.—Winter patent 3 75 @ 4 00

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red 70 1/2 @ 75 1/2

Corn—Mixed 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Oats—No. 2 21 @ 22

PORK—Mess 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

LARD—Steam 9 37 1/2 @ 9 47 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

INDIAN BICYCLE CO.

A marvelous example of skillful

workmanship—The only bicycle

with absolutely true bearings.

100 Saving in cost of machinery and

labor enables us to furnish '96

patterns of Waverley, improved and

perfected, for \$60.

Catalogue free from us or the dealer.

INDIAN BICYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

He Disliked Egotism.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the

wife of the peculiar man.

"I'm feeling lonely," was the reply.

"Don't you like this city?"

"I don't like this earth."

"What's the objection to it?"

"People are too egotistical. If there's

anything I hate it's egotism. And when I

see kings going about confidently and doing

things wrong, and diplomats trying all

sorts of insincere tricks with complete ef-

frontery, and lawyers seeking applause for

arguing on the wrong side of a case, and

everybody displaying utter selfishness with-

out a blush, I am forced to the conviction

that I am the only consistent, high-toned

and moral gentleman on this globe. And it

makes me feel lonely."—Washington Star.

His Sad Fix.

"Yes, sir, I repeat that in my opinion

Jonathan Dooey is a ruined man, and that

he is merely keeping up appearances in

order to try to find some way of getting out

of his present difficulties."

"You surprise me! What has led you

to this conclusion?"

"I asked him for his daughter's hand in

marriage yesterday, and he gave his con-

sent without a murmur. What would you

do if you were in my place—run away, or

stay here and try to live it down?"—Cleveland Leader.

It Meant Something.

"Now," said the fussy old gentleman, put-

ting one of the biggest berries in his mouth

and picking up another, "what is the sense

of having that sign read 'fresh strawber-

ries for sale?' Don't you know that 'fresh

strawberries' would be enough? Don't you

suppose everybody knows they are for

sale?"

"I dunno," answered the grocer. "Some

folks seem to think I am givin' them away,"

and then the old gentleman put the berry

back in the box.—Indianapolis Journal.

Niagara Excursion.

The annual excursion this year will

be run by the C. & H. & D. Ry. on July 8.

Trains will leave Cincinnati about noon

and Indianapolis about 10 a. m. Tick-

ets will be good five days. The rate

will be \$7.00 from Cincinnati and In-

dianapolis, \$6.50 from Dayton, \$8.00

from Decatur and Peoria and \$14.25

from Chattanooga, good seven days.

The route is via Toledo, Detroit and

the Michigan railway through

the best part of Southern Canada,

direct to the Falls. The only line

passing close to the brink, from

which a full and complete view of both

the American and Canadian Falls can

be seen to advantage. Niagara is one

of the greatest wonders on the globe—

everybody knows of Niagara, and

everybody wants to go there. The C.

H. & D. Ry. was the first to inaugurate

these cheap excursions, and always has

the best accommodations provided for

its patrons. Persons desiring full in-

formation about this excursion, should

address the undersigned and a de-

scriptive circular will be mailed you.

D. G. EDWARDS.

Pass'r Traffic Mgr. C. H. & D. Ry.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Just as sure as a woman forgets to take

her handkerchief with her, some one tells

her a tale of woe, and she is compelled to

weep under such embarrassing circum-